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ABSTRACT

This report addresses the status of library development in Wisconsin, the needs and problems of libraries, and possible ways of meeting these needs over the next 5 years. These long-range plans developed by the staff of the Division for Library Services (DLS) reflect reports submitted to the DLS, surveys, consultations with librarians and trustees, and various statewide planning efforts and studies involving librarians from around the state. The primary focus of the plan is on statewide and state-level library activities, DLS statutory requirements and services, and the Library Services and Construction ACT (LSCA) priorities. Intended to provide a broad framework for division and statewide planning activities, as well as a framework for local library and system planning efforts, the long-range plan is presented in three sections: (1) characteristics of Wisconsin affecting library services, including population, economic indicators, and trends in education; (2) a statement of the organization and mission of the Division for Library Services; and (3) goals for library service in Wisconsin in the areas of resource sharing and interlibrary cooperation; improving public library and public library system services; improving school library media services; special needs population groups; state institutions; automation; and physical facilities. Also provided are a list of publications from the Division for Library Services, highlights of library development activities in 1990-91, a statement summarizing the goals for library services in Wisconsin, and a list of selected LSCA policies and procedures. (BBM)

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Long-Range Plan for Library Services in Wisconsin

Wisconsin Department
of Public Instruction

Herbert J. Grover
State Superintendent

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**Long-Range Plan for
Library Services in Wisconsin
1991-1996**



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Introduction

The purpose of this long-range plan is to describe the status of library development in Wisconsin, the needs and problems of libraries, and the possible ways of meeting these needs over the next five years. The plan was developed by the Division for Library Services staff, with advice from the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) Advisory Committee, the Council on Library and Network Development, and an ad-hoc long-range planning committee. The plan reflects reports submitted to the division, surveys, consultations with librarians and trustees, and various statewide planning efforts and studies involving librarians from around the state. The primary focus of the plan is on statewide and state-level library activities, division statutory requirements and services, and federal Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) priorities. The long-range plan is intended to provide a broad framework for division and statewide planning activities, as well as provide Wisconsin librarians and others with a framework for local library and system planning efforts.

The Division for Library Services is required to develop a long-range plan as a condition for receiving LSCA funds. According to LSCA regulations, the plan must cover a three- to five-year time period, be reviewed annually by the state LSCA Advisory Committee, address library service needs in the state, indicate how LSCA can help meet library needs, include a plan for statewide resource sharing, and contain various LSCA policies and procedures. The *LSCA Information and Guidelines for Wisconsin* is a companion document to this long-range plan. The long-range plan is made available to all interested Wisconsin librarians and the general public.

Characteristics of Wisconsin Affecting Library Services

Demographic and social trends are important generally, as well as important for the kinds of services and programs which libraries provide. Following are some demographic and social trends that Paul Voss of the Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin-Madison pointed out to a group of Midwestern church leaders at a conference in 1989. (Voss, Paul. *Demographic and Social Trends in the Midwest: Moving Toward the Year 2000*, University of Wisconsin - Madison. A paper presented at a conference for church leaders, cosponsored by the Wisconsin Conference of Churches and the Conference Point Center, Williams Bay, WI, May 3, 1989.) Some of the trends Mr. Voss noted as applying to the Midwest are also applicable to the state of Wisconsin and are presented here for librarians to take into consideration when planning library services for the future.

Continued Slow Population Growth in the Midwest. Since 1980, the Midwest has had a very low annual rate of population change, which when final figures are in for the remainder of the decade, probably will not be much more than 2%. This is the slowest rate of growth for a ten-year period in the region's history. This slow population change reflects the economic pounding the Midwest suffered in the early 1980s from the loss of industrial jobs and the crisis arising from the sharp reversal in farm income trends. The total Midwestern workforce today exceeds that of a decade ago, but it is a considerably transformed workforce - one with proportionately fewer workers engaged in manufacturing.

Population growth, here in the Midwest as elsewhere, traditionally has meant urban growth. In fact, the core counties of the regions largest metropolitan areas - those having in excess of one million persons - are showing signs of vitality in the 1980s, having reduced their population losses by almost 90% over the 1970s. Population loss in the 1970s either has moderated in the 1980s or has shifted to population gain.

Between 1980 and 1988 about 87% of total national growth has accrued to the South and West. As a consequence, the Midwest population, as a share of the national total, has continued to decline. Peaking at approximately 35% of the U.S. population around 100 years ago, the percent stood at 26% in 1980. The share of the nation's population residing in the Midwest likely will drop to 22% or even less by the end of the century - the result of slow growth. One of the political results of this population shift will be proportionately fewer seats in congress for those representing the interests of the Midwest.

Mr. Voss feels the Midwest has many good things going for it. Its abundant resources, skilled workers, central location, prestigious educational facilities, and generally high quality of life, he feels, bode well for the future. Continued slow growth, nevertheless, almost certainly is on the horizons, and all institutions must take account of this reality.

Continued Hard Times in the Midwest's Rural Areas. As a proportion of the total Midwest population, the region's rural population, currently about 29% of the total, has declined steadily for more than 100 years. While the numbers of individuals and families leaving farming today are actually smaller than the numbers experienced during the 1950s and 1960s, the process is more stressful. During the 1950s and 1960s the decline occurred at a time of expansion in the economies of urban and metropolitan America. Today, land values have collapsed and fewer opportunities off the farm exist. The historical farm population decline brought the number of Midwest farms from a peak of around 2.3 million in 1935 to fewer than 900,000 today.

There is stress in the non-farm sector of the rural economy as well. In most of the Midwest it is reflected in the decline of rural manufacturing employment. Most forecasts for the 1990s suggest little improvement from the past decade for rural areas of the heartland.

Continued Aging of the Midwest's Population. There are few demographic forces at work in

our society that are as powerful in their consequences and as predictable and certain as their outcome as the aging of the population. One component of aging is the aging of our population at the upper end of the age distribution. For example, the size of the population over the age of 85 has increased by 38% during just the past decade. The gains at older ages currently are due to improvements in survival chances arising from modern medical care, employment reductions in industries with long-run and chronic health complications, and lifestyle changes such as smoking, nutrition and personal fitness.

The second component of the aging is almost entirely demographic. Following World War II, the number of births in the United States shot up. Between 1946 and 1965, 75 million babies were born in this country - fully 70% more than the number in the preceding 20 years and around 25% more than the number in the 20 years following 1965. The resulting bulge in our population distribution - what we call the "baby boom" generation - has at different times placed enormous strains on the institutions of society erected to serve persons of different ages. Because the baby boom generation is fully one-third of our total population and makes up half of our work force, this generation's tastes and habits tend to be those that dominate our culture. Their large numbers, coupled with high participation rates in electoral politics, suggest that they will be setting and controlling political agendas in the 1990s and beyond.

Continued Shrinking of the Midwest's Middle Class. Over the past decade, an increasing number of voices have raised concern over the apparent erosion of middle income households while the ranks of low income and high income groups have swelled. Whatever the underlying cause, it seems unambiguous that in constant dollars, the distribution of income has sagged in the middle since 1970. According to a Brookings Institution economist, average wage and salary income per tax return during the 1980s just kept pace with inflation, while average wages and salaries in the top 1% of tax returns beat inflation by 16%. Since 1979 the fraction of all children living in families with incomes exceeding \$100,000 increased by one percent; the fraction of all children living in under-\$10,000 families increased by 6%. As income inequality in America has increased, programs of income redistribution have eroded and are unlikely to receive much political support in the face of large budget and trade deficits.

John Kenneth Galbraith suggests that one effect of affluence is a continuing conservative trend in politics. Cheryl Russell, editor-in-chief of *American Demographics* magazine, reports survey evidence that in 1975, 46% of people aged 20 to 29 self-identified as liberals. Ten years later in 1985, only 29% of 30 to 39 year olds said they were liberal - a loss of 17 percentage points. All available statistical evidence suggests that the increasingly affluent older baby boom generation also will be increasingly conservative.

Continued Decline of "Traditional" Families and Households. For a number of years now -- and especially since 1975 -- demographers have been noting and commenting on the rise in marriage age among men and women in the United States. In 1988, 61% of women aged 20 to 24 were still single, compared with 36% in 1970. The figures for men have risen as well.

Not only are young people spending a fairly large proportion of their adult lives before adopting marital obligations, parenthood also is being delayed such that an increased proportion of the early years of marriage is spent in lifestyles not defined in terms of the family roles that children bring. Although most mothers today have their first child by their mid-20s, more and more women are postponing this decision into their 30s. Later childbearing is strongly related to a decline in the number of children desired. Today, two children is considered the ideal by a majority, and increasing proportions are opting for one or none.

The occurrence of divorce was rather rare two generations ago. Today, the rate stands at a remarkably high level relative to other modern nations. The rate peaked in the early 1980s and has declined some in this decade. Nevertheless, a majority - probably close to 60% - of first marriages entered into this year will not be permanent. Decreasing marital stability is altering core aspects of

family life. Approximately two million children this year will be added to the ranks of those from broken homes, and more than half of today's young children will spend at least some time in a single-parent family. Roughly 12 million children now live in one-parent homes. More than one-third of these children live below the official poverty line, and many more live perilously close to it. Not all of these children are the products of divorced parents. One in five births occurs to an unmarried mother. Three in five black children are born to an unmarried mother.

Delayed marriage, delayed childbearing, the increase in divorce, and the rise in childbearing by unmarried women present either the opportunity or, more commonly, the need for participation in the paid workforce on the part of women. Whatever the cause, one of the most far-reaching changes in the family during the past two decades, is the increasing labor force participation of married women with children. Today, a strong majority of married women with children even under the age of six are in the work force and, of these, two-thirds have full-time jobs. In 1987, 53% of married women with infants one year or younger, were in the labor force, compared with 31% a decade earlier.

Continued Rapid Increase in Educational Attainment. Young people entering the adult population today do so with relatively high average levels of education; departures (generally by death of the population's oldest members) occur to persons who completed their education at a much earlier time, when average attainment was lower. This renewal process is altering dramatically the educational mix of the general population. In 1977, the median years of completed schooling among persons aged 65-plus in the Midwest was 9.3 years. Ten years later, in 1987, the figure stood at 12.0. Most persons today have at least a high school education. For individuals in the Midwest aged 35 to 44, 89% have graduated from high school, and almost one in four has a four-year college degree. A decade ago, only one in six persons that age had four years or more of college.

Continued Increase in the Proportion of Racial and Latino Minorities. Population projections by the Census Bureau suggest that nonwhite minorities in the Midwest will increase by 31 % between 1980 and the year 2000. Whites, they suggest, will decline in number by around two percent. As a consequence, the region, as elsewhere in the U.S., will have minorities constituting a larger portion of its total population. The Midwest will shift from roughly 10% nonwhite to 13% by the end of the century. The Latino or Hispanic population, projected to increase nationally by more than 50% during this same period, will likely increase somewhat less than this in the Midwest due to the settlement patterns of persons of Spanish origin which dominate in the Southwest. The increase will, nevertheless, be substantial. It is in the Midwest's large cities that minorities are clustered.

Conclusions. Compared to 1989, the Midwest's population in the year 2000 will be older, more highly educated, more urban focused, and more racially diverse. Living patterns, social roles, and consequent social needs will be increasingly less family oriented; we likely will have relatively fewer individuals in the ranks of what historically we have referred to as the middle class, as upper income and lower income groups expand. And, overall population growth will be very slow.

Division for Library Services - Its Organization and Mission

The mission of the Division for Library Services is to meet the information and lifelong learning needs of all Wisconsin residents by promoting equity of access to and the improvement of public, school, and state government library services, multitype library networks, and the use of instructional technology.

The **Division for Library Services** is a unit within the Department of Public Instruction. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the division staff have a wide variety of statutory responsibilities. The division is charged with coordinating statewide library planning and research, facilitating interlibrary cooperation, and maintaining a library to supplement the resources of other libraries in the state. It is directly responsible for promoting the development of adequate public library services and school media programs. In carrying out these responsibilities, it provides leadership and support and, in turn, receives cooperation from other library and information service organizations and agencies in the state. Standards for services, facilities, and personnel fall within its purview. The division publishes a monthly newsletter, *Channel DLS*, which provides information about the division and on the administration and use of LSCA funds in Wisconsin. The Division also publishes a monthly newsletter, *WISDOM: Wisconsin Data on Meetings*, which contains information on library related continuing education programs and professional meetings.

The major thrusts of the Division for Library Services' mission for the decade 1985- 95 include improvement of public library system services, expansion of these services to include all types of libraries, improvement of delivery of reference and information services to state government employees and Wisconsin citizens, and increasing use of new technology to increase efficiency and improve library and instructional programs.

The **Bureau for Library Development** provides leadership for the development of public library service and library systems in Wisconsin, and with other bureaus within the Division for Library Services promotes interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries. The bureau carries out its mission through 1) planning and evaluation; 2) technical assistance, including consultation, continuing education, and information dissemination; 3) program and grant administration; and 4) cooperation with library organizations and other organizations, especially at the state level.

The bureau administers the state aid program to public library systems, the LSCA grant program, the public librarian certification program, and the Summer Library Program. It also compiles and publishes library statistical data in the *Wisconsin Library Service Record*, and information on library continuing education events in *Wisdom*. The bureau has responsibility for conducting the biennial State Superintendent's Conference for Public Librarians and Trustees. It also plays a major role in the development and implementation of library legislation.

Library consultants in the areas of public library administration and continuing education, public library construction and planning, services to populations with special needs, library automation, multitype library cooperation, and the LSCA now exist within the Bureau. The activities of these state-level consultants are coordinated with the consulting activities of public library systems.

The **Bureau for Instructional Media and Technology** has responsibilities in the following areas to elementary and secondary schools: library/media program development; intellectual freedom issues for schools; instructional telecommunications utilization; planning for the effective utilization of micro-computers in instruction and in library/media programs; and information services including education database search services. Bureau consultants provide services in these areas of expertise at the state, CESA and district levels. The bureau includes the state facilitator for the National Diffusion Network. This consultant provides awareness activities and implementation assistance for NDN projects in Wisconsin schools.

The Department of Public Instruction Microcomputer Center/Library also is located within this bureau. It includes the library which serves the department, the Wisconsin Dissemination Program, and a small microcomputer lab. Services include on-line database searching, electronic mail networks, software evaluations, and hands-on microcomputer use.

The **Bureau for Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing** is charged with implementing statutory provisions related to interlibrary loan and reference services, development of resource sharing tools, and management of the interlibrary loan contracts which contribute to a statewide information network. The bureau engages in statewide planning, coordination, and provision of services to assure that Wisconsin residents have access to the collective knowledge and information resources in the state's libraries.

The bureau is responsible for the management of WISCAT (the statewide database), and it also plays a key role in the management of interlibrary loan telecommunication and delivery systems. It continues to serve as a major state-level interlibrary loan and reference agency, operates a centralized processing center for state agency libraries, provides data base search services, brokers DIALOG, BRS and WILSONLINE on behalf of Wisconsin libraries, and oversees the state document depository program.

Contract Services

The Division for Library Services contracts for statewide library services with four agencies: the Cooperative Children's Book Center, Milwaukee Public Library, Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (through the Milwaukee Public Library), and Wisconsin Interlibrary Services (WILS) (through UW-Madison and Council of Wisconsin Libraries).

The Cooperative Children's Book Center (CCBC) is a noncirculating examination, study and research children's and young adult literature library for adults funded by the UW-Madison, especially through the School of Education, and by the annual contract from the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction through the Division for Library Services. The CCBC provides specialized services for Wisconsin school and public librarians and teachers, including intellectual freedom information services, publications and continuing education opportunities. The CCBC is located on the UW-Madison campus. It has been supported since 1963 by the Division for Library Services.

At the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, recorded and Braille material are collected and circulated to those who are certified as eligible to use these materials. This program is operated by the state in close cooperation with the Library of Congress program, which supplies the majority of the materials at no cost, and the Milwaukee Public Library which provides space and utilities. Interlibrary loan of materials is available from the Milwaukee Public Library. The WILS contract provides for interlibrary loan of materials from UW libraries and the State Historical Society.

State DPI Advisory Bodies

The Council on Library and Network Development, which is appointed by the governor, is advisory to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Division for Library Services. It is specifically charged by state statutes to: advise the state superintendent in regard to the state's policies and programs for library and network development and interlibrary cooperation; make recommendations in regard to the development of standards for public libraries and the certification of public librarians; provide advice on the state's policies and programs for the development of school library media programs and facilities and the coordination of these programs with other library services; hold a biennial meeting to review the state superintendent's report on library cooperation and make recommendations; review and comment on the state budget for library services and, if deemed appropriate, transmit recommendations to the governor; receive complaints, suggestions and inquiries

in regard to programs and policies on library development; and prepare a biennial report on the condition and progress of library services in the state.

The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) Advisory Committee, appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, advises the Division for Library Services and the state superintendent on the development of the state plan for LSCA, policy matters arising in the administration of LSCA, and the evaluation of activities funded under LSCA. The advisory council is broadly representative of public, academic, school, special, institutional libraries and libraries serving the handicapped, and of persons using such libraries, including disadvantaged persons in the state.

The Council for Instructional Telecommunications, appointed by the state superintendent, advises the state superintendent on matters relating to telecommunications for schools, including instructional programming for the primary and secondary grades. One member represents each CESA, and two members represent private elementary and secondary educational institutions. One representative of the Regional Education Telecommunication Area directors also sits on the council.

Publications

The Division for Library Services sponsors and participates in a number of significant statewide planning efforts, needs assessments, surveys and studies. Following is a list of some major library planning documents produced in recent years. Most of these documents were developed in conjunction with librarians and other interested persons from around the state.

A Brief Report of Statistics: 1988 Survey of School Library Media Programs in Wisconsin, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, March 1991.

Channel DLS, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, monthly newsletter.

Distance Education for Elementary/Secondary Schools in Wisconsin: A Report Issued by the Council on Instructional Telecommunications to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, February 1989.

Final Report of the Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Telecommunications Committee and Implementation Progress, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, September 1985.

Funding for Statewide Automation: A Report Issued by the Council on Library and Network Development to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, August 1988.

A Guide To Curriculum Planning In Computer Education, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1987.

Inform Wisconsin: Final Report of the Task Force on Public Library Legislation and Funding to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, October 1988.

Inform Wisconsin: A Public Library Services Improvement Program, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, March 1990.

Leadership for the 90's: Final Report of the State Superintendent's Task Force on School Library media Issues, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, August 1990.

Legislative Proposal From the Division for Library Services for Multitype Library Cooperation at the System Level, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, February 1990.

Library Services To Special Needs Populations In Wisconsin, 1975-1984, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, January 1986.

Library System Plan, Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, April 1985.

Matrix for Curriculum Planning In Library Media and Information Skills Education, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1989.

Multitype Library Cooperation at the Area/State Level In Wisconsin: A Report Issued by the Council on Library and Network Development to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, February 1990.

1991 Wisconsin Summer Library Program Manual, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, February, 1991. (Based on the theme - Wheels, Wings 'N' Words.)

Policy Statement on Library Automation, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, Channel DLS April 1988.

Public Library Space Needs: A Planning Outline, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1988.

Reactions to: Leadership for the 90's: Final Report of the State Superintendent's Task Force Report on School Library Media Issues, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, March 1991.

Report of the Council on Library and Network Development to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction on Automating Wisconsin Libraries, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, September 1987.

Report of the Database Search Services Committee, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, July 1990.

Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Wisconsin Legislature on Nonresident Borrowing Across Public Library System Boundaries, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, January 1989.

School Library Media Programs: A Resource and Planning Guide, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1987.

State Government Depository Program Study Committee: Report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, October 1988.

Small Library Automation: Information and Issues, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, May 1991.

State Superintendent's Report on Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing, 1987-1991, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, November 1989.

A Study of Interlibrary Loan and Reference Referral Services in the State of Wisconsin, submitted to the State of Wisconsin, Department of Public Instruction, King Research, Inc., November, 1988.

Survey of Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Patterns, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1985.

Wisconsin Certification Manual for Public Librarians, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, September 1986.

Wisconsin LSCA Multitype Library System Demonstrations, 1986-1990: a summary, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, August 1990.

Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Guidelines, Third

Edition, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, June 1985.

Wisconsin Library Building Project Handbook, by Raymond M. Holt. 2nd revision edited by Anders C. Dahlgren, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1989.

Wisconsin Library Service Record, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, annual publication.

Wisconsin Public Library Standards, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1987.

Wisconsin Public Library Trustee Handbook, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1989.

WISDOM: Wisconsin Data On Meetings, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, monthly clearinghouse of information on library related continuing education programs and professional meetings.

Highlights 1990-91

Multitype Library System Development

The Department of Public Instruction requested legislation and funding in the state 1991-93 biennial budget to enable five public library systems to extend services to other types of libraries. Although the legislative language and funding to accomplish this were included in the budget bill passed by the state legislature, the language and funding were vetoed by the Governor.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services

The second White House Conference on Library and Information Services was authorized by Public Law 100-382 and was held in Washington D.C. July 9-13, 1991. Wisconsin's preconference activity, "Gateways to the Future: Wisconsin Libraries," was sponsored by the state superintendent's office in cooperation with the Division for Library Services. An 18-member steering committee of Wisconsin citizens was appointed by the superintendent to serve as an advisory committee. Three background papers on the topics of democracy, literacy and productivity, selected for attention at the White House Conference, were prepared by division staff members. Regional meetings in Green Bay, Rice Lake, Waukesha, Richland Center, and Wausau were held in October and November 1990 to gather grassroots opinions on how to improve library and information services in Wisconsin and the nation. The 120 delegates attending the Wisconsin pre-White House Conference on Library and Information Services held in Madison, February 7 and 8, 1991, reduced the 169 recommendations generated at the regional meetings to 10 priorities which were sent to the national conference. All of these recommendations centered on the White House Conference themes of how libraries can expand literacy, strengthen democracy and increase productivity. Twelve delegates, appointed by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Herbert J. Grover, represented Wisconsin at the White House Conference on Library and Information Services in Washington. The 10 recommendations submitted to the national conference from Wisconsin were well served by the 97 recommendations adopted by delegates to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

Building Level Survey

During September and October 1988, all school buildings in Wisconsin were sent a 14 page survey to gather detailed information about all aspects of school library media programs in Wisconsin. Ninety-four percent of the survey forms were returned. Data were analyzed and compared with similar statistics gathered eleven years ago. During 1991 the results of the survey were reported to school districts in "A Brief Report of Statistics: 1988 Survey of School Library Media Programs in Wisconsin." The data also are now available on computer diskettes for ongoing departmental use and reference.

Satellite Education Resources Consortium

The Department of Public Instruction and the Educational Communications Board joined the Satellite Education Resources Consortium (SERC) in 1988 and during 1990 completed a full year of instructional programming. SERC is now an ongoing distance education system available to Wisconsin students. It is a consortium of 23 states with the purpose of demonstrating a variety of educational uses of satellite technology, including staff development and student instruction in science, math and foreign languages. DPI cooperated with ECB (the Educational Communications Board) and UW Outreach to produce 36 hours of staff development programming for SERC. The Division for Library Services provides coordination for this project.

School District Standards

Consultants from the Bureau for Instructional Media and Technology participated in DPI standards audit team visits to school districts. They developed guidelines for monitoring the library standard and worked with school districts preparing for a program audit, as well as districts that required assistance in achieving compliance.

State Document Depository Program

In 1988 the state superintendent appointed a committee to review issues and problems related to the operation of the State Government Document Depository Program. The committee issued a report and drafted statutory language to improve the program. That statutory language was introduced in March 1991. During 1991 the Reference and Loan Library staff studied workflow procedures and made changes to improve state government document handling.

Database Search Services

In 1989-90 the division appointed a committee to review the issues related to charging fees for the provision of database search services. The committee issued a report and recommendations in July 1990. The Wisconsin attorney general has indicated that public libraries may not charge fees for services, including database search services.

Library Automation

A library automation survey was attached to the report form sent to the state's public libraries. Questions covered the use of microcomputers in libraries and asked libraries about the status of any automated system used for circulation or catalog access. The survey results showed that a far higher percentage of the state's larger libraries are automated than its smaller libraries. Of the state's 43 libraries with over 200,000 annual circulations, 28 (65.1%) have automated circulation systems and 13 (30%) have installed online catalogs. Of the 332 public libraries with less than 200,000 circulations only 41 (12.4%) have automated circulation systems and just 9 (2.7%) have online catalogs. The state has allocated LSCA funds to assist the smaller libraries in their automation efforts.

The division published and distributed *Small Library Automation: Information and Issues*. The publication was designed to assist libraries in automating their circulation and catalog. It was written by Bob Bocher, the Division for Library Services' Automation Consultant, and Ann Christman, Automation Consultant for the Waukesha County Federated Library System. As the title suggests, the book focuses on the concerns that smaller libraries confront as they explore their automation options. The publication covers the basics of automation planning, explains the operation of circulation systems and online catalogs and includes questions that librarians should ask themselves or vendors as they proceed with their automation efforts. Also included are reviews of library automation software from seven vendors.

Public Library Construction Forums

The division's library building consultant held 6 forums around the state to discuss library building project issues.

Summer Library Program

For the sixteenth consecutive year the division provided coordination for the Summer Library Program by conducting the theme selection meeting, developing the program manual, and conducting a February ETN workshop. The theme in 1991 was "Wheels, Wings 'n' Words." Madison resident Kevin

Henkes, nationally-acclaimed author/illustrator of children's books, designed the art work for the posters, button, bookmarks, reading records, and program participation certificates which were produced and sold, along with the program manual, nationwide by DPI in record numbers. According to a special survey attached to the public library annual report form, a total of 102,761 children participated in the 1990 Summer Library Program in Wisconsin. Almost all of these children participated in the "Readlicious: Carryouts Available" program coordinated by the Division for Library Services.

Library Services and Construction Act

In May of 1990, State Superintendent Herbert J. Grover notified 57 public libraries, library systems, and other library agencies in Wisconsin that they would share nearly \$2 million in 1990-92 in Library Services and Construction Act funds to improve library services in the communities and counties they serve. The funds aided 104 different projects involving hundreds of libraries in the state. The funds were used to improve library services to people with special needs, such as the elderly, disadvantaged, and disabled; to increase cooperation and resource sharing among libraries; to provide funds for the construction of public libraries; to enable libraries to computerize bibliographic records; to improve library services through use of the *Public Library Standards*; and to encourage the development of reading readiness skills in young children.

WISCAT

The ninth edition of WISCAT, the statewide database, on microfiche, and the third edition of WISCAT on CD-ROM were distributed in the spring of 1991. The database contains 3.8 million titles (up from 3.6 million in 1990) and 19 million library holdings (up from 17 million in 1990) for nearly 900 libraries of all types in Wisconsin (up from 800 in 1990). In 1991-92, nearly 500 libraries are using the CD-ROM version of the database and 250 are using the microfiche version. LSCA funds were used to purchase CD-ROM drives for public libraries and systems during 1990-91. The division is planning to phase out the microfiche version of WISCAT and will be producing the last full fiche of WISCAT in 1991 and the last supplement in 1992. In 1992, the division plans to release a software package which will allow libraries to more easily use the CD-ROM for retrospective conversion.

Goals For Library Service In Wisconsin

Goal 1 Resource Sharing and Interlibrary Cooperation

To ensure that all Wisconsin residents have convenient and timely access to all Wisconsin libraries and information services through interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing arrangements.

Goal 2 Improving Public Library and Public Library System Services

To improve and expand the services which public library systems, and public libraries provide to Wisconsin citizens in order to ensure that all Wisconsin residents have access to a basic level of public library service, have legal access to free public library service, and are able to use any public library in the state to meet their educational and informational needs, regardless of political boundaries.

Goal 3 Improving School Library Media Center Services

To ensure that every student in public elementary and secondary schools in Wisconsin has a comprehensive program of library media services as defined by School Library Media Programs: a Resource and Planning Guide.

Goal 4 Special Needs Population Groups

To improve library services for those in the Wisconsin population with special needs.

Goal 5 State Institutions

To improve library services for those residing in Wisconsin state institutions.

Goal 6 Automation

To improve library services and access to the materials and resources in Wisconsin libraries through automation.

Goal 7 Physical Facilities

To ensure that Wisconsin library service programs are housed in adequate physical facilities.

Goal 1 Resource-sharing and Interlibrary Cooperation

To ensure that all Wisconsin residents have convenient and timely access to all Wisconsin libraries and information services through interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing arrangements.

Ongoing Activities:

- Provision of consultation and technical assistance to libraries and systems on multitype library cooperation activities.
- Provision of a collection of specialized print and nonprint materials at the Reference and Loan Library which will enable staff to fill interlibrary loan, subject and reference requests referred by library systems, libraries and state government agencies.
- Collection and distribution of state government documents to libraries participating in the Wisconsin Document Depository Program.
- Development and monitoring of contracts with major state information resources to improve and expand access to information.
- Support of the DPI Microcomputer Center/Library as a statewide service for microcomputer based instructional and informational technologies and provision of online information services for DPI staff and public school districts.

Objectives 1991-1996:

Objective 1.1. To continue to demonstrate the concept of multitype library systems and to work toward the implementation of legislation providing state funding for the expansion of public library systems to include other types of libraries for the purpose of interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing (1991-1995). (*LSCA Funds 1991-92; 92-93*)

Objective 1.2. To disseminate the results of the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services and develop and implement appropriate follow-up activities, including making recommendations to appropriate organizations and agencies for possible implementation (1991-96).

Objective 1.3. To revise the *Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Guidelines* (1993-95).

Objective 1.4. To study and make recommendations on the delivery of library materials between and among libraries and library systems throughout the state (1992-94). (*LSCA Funds 1992-93*)

Objective 1.5. To form a statewide committee to review reference services and make recommendations to the Division for Library Services (1991-93). (*LSCA funds 1991-92*)

Objective 1.6. To revise the collection development policy for the Reference and Loan Library utilizing input from the Wisconsin library community (1991-93).

Objective 1.7. To conduct an internal review of the effectiveness of the provision of interlibrary loan and reference services by the Reference and Loan Library to state agency library employees and make recommendations for improvement (1992-95).

Objective 1.8. To continue to work toward passage of the proposed statutory language to improve the document depository program (1991-92).

Objective 1.9. To develop and distribute a manual for state agencies on procedures for contributing documents to the depository program (1991-92).

Objective 1.10. To revise and update a manual for regional and selective depository libraries (1991-93).

Objective 1.11. To study the role of the Division for Library Services in the preservation of library materials and make recommendations to the LSCA Advisory Committee and the Council on Library and Network Development (1991-92).

Objective 1.12. To support continuing education efforts on the preservation of library materials (1991-93).

Objective 1.13. To revise and publish the Division publication, *Coping With Copyright* (1991-92).

Objective 1.14. To explore the implications of WISNET for Wisconsin libraries and report on these to the library community (1991-93).

Objective 1.15. To review the issues surrounding joint school-public library facilities and revise and update Division for Library Services' policies and publications relating to these issues (1991-92).

Background on Resource-sharing

A variety of state-level, statewide, and area library organizations in Wisconsin are involved in resource sharing programs to better meet the information needs of Wisconsin citizens. Professional associations, and educational institutions and agencies also contribute. Some cooperative activities are mandated by statute and funded by state aids. Others are funded by contract, individual library budgets or grants.

State-Level Library Services. In Wisconsin, no one library or agency has responsibility for providing all state-level library services. Instead, state-level library services are carried out by a variety of libraries in a variety of ways. There are libraries in Wisconsin with statutory responsibility for statewide library services: the Legislative Reference Bureau, the Reference and Loan Library, the State Historical Society, and the State Law Library. There are also libraries providing statewide services because of contractual arrangements. DPI and the UW System contract with selected other libraries or agencies in Wisconsin to provide designated statewide services on a contractual basis. These libraries and agencies are the Cooperative Children's Book Center, Milwaukee Public Library, WILS (through the UW-Madison and the Council of Wisconsin Libraries), and the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Milwaukee.

In addition to these libraries providing statewide services through statutory and contractual arrangements, there are also many other libraries in the state that provide library services such as interlibrary loan, reference or information services, and access to their collections on a statewide basis. These libraries do not have statutory state service responsibilities, do not receive state funds through contractual arrangements, and often do not have statewide services as their primary mission. These libraries are providing statewide services because they have been willing to respond to requests for materials or information from other libraries.

Statewide Networks. The Council of Wisconsin Libraries (COWL) is a not-for-profit corporation including all types of libraries in its membership. COWL sponsors a service program called the Wisconsin Interlibrary Services (WILS), which is the broker for the on-line services of OCLC for all

Wisconsin libraries. WILS also provides interloan access to the library resources of the UW-Madison campus and serves as a clearinghouse for interlibrary loan requests among its member libraries. It is supported by funds provided by the participating libraries, based on their percent of use of the service, and by state funds provided through a resource sharing contract between the UW-Madison and the Division for Library Services. The contract supports participation in WILS interlibrary loan services for public, school, state agency, institution and other libraries via the Reference and Loan Library and designated area resource libraries and clearinghouses.

The Wisconsin Health Science Library Network provides access to current and highly specialized health information materials for health professionals and consumers. Most libraries in hospitals, clinics, medical schools and other health related institutions form the base or local level for this network. Area consortia handle requests at the first level. Requests can then be referred to state, regional, national and international levels. Many libraries in this network are now using Docline, an automated interloan request system developed by the National Library of Medicine.

There are other more informal special library networks for the sharing of resources for specialized fields. While informal, these networks efficiently provide information links for their members.

Interlibrary Loan. Interlibrary loan protocols in Wisconsin are defined in the Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Guidelines, a third edition of which was issued in 1985. The first edition of the guidelines was published in May 1980. The 1980 guidelines were the result of eight months work by the Statewide Committee on Interlibrary Loan and Reference Referral Patterns in Wisconsin. The committee was jointly sponsored by the DLS, the Council of Wisconsin Libraries, and the Council on Library Development. After the guidelines were published, the committee continued to meet periodically to review the area interlibrary loan plans requested in the guidelines and to review, evaluate and propose modifications in the guidelines. A second edition of the guidelines was published in 1982, incorporating minor changes and suggestions from the committee.

In 1988 the division contracted with King Research to evaluate the effectiveness of interlibrary loan services. The recommendations in this study will be reviewed to determine how interlibrary loan services can be improved. Since 1987-88 changes have been made in public library system interlibrary loan patterns to provide for more direct interlibrary loan among systems and between systems and state level resource providers.

Multitype Library System Development. There are resource sharing programs among all types of libraries at the area level (county/multicounty level) all over Wisconsin. The scope and type of activities, as well as the organizational structures for these resource sharing programs, vary from area to area because Wisconsin does not yet have a statutory structure and adequate ongoing funding to support area level multitype library cooperation throughout the state.

Since 1986, federal LSCA Title III funds have been provided to three of the public library systems -- Arrowhead Library System (Janesville), Nicolet Federated Library System (Green Bay), and Winding Rivers Library System (LaCrosse) --- to demonstrate the effectiveness of the expansion of public library systems to include other types of libraries. These projects will be funded again in 1991-92.

The Division for Library Services has developed a legislative and funding proposal which will enable the current federated public library systems to serve as the formal statutory structure for area level multitype library cooperation. The proposal is based substantially on recommendations of the Council on Library Development and Networking made in its report in August, 1988 entitled *Multitype Library Cooperation At The Area/System Level in Wisconsin*. The proposal would allow public library systems to seek an additional designation as a multitype library system. Services provided by systems for non-public libraries would be similar but not exactly the same as those for public libraries. Non-public member libraries would be required to meet certain minimum requirements designed to encourage access and resource sharing. Although the legislative language and funding to accomplish this were

included in the budget bill passed by the state legislature, the language and funding were vetoed by the governor.

Present and Projected Needs for Resource-sharing

- There is a need for additional state legislation and funding which would enable public library systems to serve all types of libraries in order to provide access to these libraries for state residents.
- There is a need to study the interlibrary loan system at the state, area and local levels and to improve the speed, efficiency and reliability of resource-sharing among all types of libraries.
- There is a need to improve and expand statewide delivery services to expedite access to Wisconsin library resources.
- There is a need for greater willingness on the part of school library media directors, school administrators, and school boards to lend school owned resources to the public and to develop policies toward this end.
- There is a need for greater willingness on the part of school library media specialists to borrow materials and refer users to other libraries and information sources.
- There is a need to improve the Wisconsin Document Depository Program to assure future access to state publications through libraries.
- There is a need to study reference service delivery at the local, system, and state level.
- There is a need to determine how libraries can best utilize services available through WISNET and the emerging National Research Education Network (NREN).
- There is a need to improve materials preservation practices in libraries of all types.

Goal 2 Improving Public Library and Public Library System Services

To improve and expand the services which public library systems and public libraries provide to Wisconsin citizens in order to assure that all Wisconsin residents have access to a basic level of public library service, have legal access to free public library service, and are able to use any public library in the state to meet their educational and informational needs, regardless of political boundaries.

On-going Activities:

- Provision of consultation and technical assistance to libraries and systems in the following areas:
 - public library administration and funding;
 - continuing education for library staff and trustees;
- Administration/Coordination of the following programs:
 - state aid to public library systems;
 - Library Services and Construction Act;
 - public librarian certification program;
 - public library annual reports;
 - summer library program
- Sponsorship of the following continuing education programs/conferences:
 - biennial State Superintendent's conference for public librarians and trustees;
 - annual program for individuals responsible for or interested in children's services at the system level;
 - annual program/meeting for public library system continuing education coordinators and certification validators.
- Contributions to the following publications:
 - Channel DLS
 - WISDOM: Wisconsin Data on Meetings
 - Wisconsin Library Service Record
 - Education Forward

Objectives 1991-1996:

Objective 2.1. To work toward the implementation of *Inform Wisconsin: A Public Library Services Improvement Program* (1991-1996).

Objective 2.2. To encourage public libraries to improve inadequate services and planning by using the *Wisconsin Public Library Standards* and related national planning documents (1991-96). (*LSCA Funds 1991-92; 92-93*)

Objective 2.3. To revise and publish the Wisconsin Public Library Standards (January 1992-June 1993).

Objective 2.4. To investigate the feasibility of developing a guide for small public library planning efforts (1992-93).

Objective 2.5. To develop and publish a handbook for countywide public library planning and funding (1991-1992). (*LSCA Funds 1991-92*)

Objective 2.6. To encourage public library systems to work with counties in revising and updating county plans (1991-96). (*LSCA Funds 1991-92; 92-93*)

Objective 2.7. To assist the Council on Library and Network Development in a review of public librarian certification requirements and their relationship to public librarian salaries (1991-92).

Objective 2.8. To conduct a State Superintendent's Conference for Public Librarians and Trustees (May 14-15, 1992). (LSCA Funds 1991-92)

Objective 2.9. To develop the methodology and conduct a statewide survey of public library use by residents outside of the communities in which the libraries are located (1991-92).

Objective 2.10. To complete the administrative code language revisions relating to public library systems (1991-1992).

Objective 2.11 To review the public library system aid formula (1991-1992).

Objective 2.12. To encourage public library systems and public library system member libraries to demonstrate services which will encourage the development of reading readiness skills in children ages 0 through third grade (1991-92). (LSCA Funds 1991-92; 92-93)

Objective 2.13. To provide LSCA support for the libraries identified by the federal government as major urban resource libraries (in Wisconsin, the Madison and Milwaukee public libraries are identified as such) to strengthen their collections and make them more accessible (1991-92). (Wisconsin does not have metropolitan libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers.) (LSCA Funds 1991-92; 92-93)

Background on Improving Public Library and Public Library System Services

Public Library Systems. State funded public library systems were created by the legislature through Chapter 152, Laws of 1971, to improve and extend public library services, promote resource sharing among libraries, and increase access to library materials and services by the state's residents. It was the intent of Chapter 152, Laws of 1971, that state aid funds be used for coordination and supplementation of services beyond what could be provided by local and county funds. Library systems coordinate resource sharing among local libraries, and provide special services and programs not provided by local and county library organizations. The first four public library systems in Wisconsin began operating in 1973. In 1991 there were 17 library systems in which all 72 counties and all 377 local and county library organizations participated. All of the state's residents are currently served by public library systems.

The Wisconsin Statutes provide for funding the 17 federated public library systems at a level equal to 13% percent of the amount provided by local and county governments for public library service. Although the legislature has provided a steady increase in the funding of public library systems (see following chart), it has not provided funding sufficient to achieve the 13% statutory indexing level. In 1991 funding for public library systems is at a 12.07% indexing level or \$10,125,600. In 1992 library systems are budgeted to receive an additional 6.23% increase of \$631,100 for a total of \$10,756,700.

Annual State Aid Payments to Public Library Systems

1973	\$818,000	1980	3,994,853	1987	7,889,600
1974	2,195,351	1981	4,370,800	1988	8,354,500
1975	2,912,760	1982	5,001,200	1989	8,773,300
1976	1,880,300	1983	5,572,769	1990	9,563,000
1977	2,659,947	1984	5,917,500	1991	10,125,600
1978	3,180,300	1985	6,095,000	1992	10,756,700
1979	3,721,763	1986	7,100,600		(budgeted)

Basic Public Library Services. Although all Wisconsin residents now have access to public library service, a significant number of Wisconsin residents do not have access to a basic or minimum level of public library service. This results partially from inadequate support for public library service from county governments. Although county government has a primary responsibility to provide support for public library service to those residents who live outside of municipalities with public libraries, this support has never been adequate. In 1990 county support for public libraries (other than consolidated county public libraries) averaged \$6.88 per capita compared to \$20.22 per capita for municipalities supporting public libraries. The average per capita support for public library service from both county and municipal governments was \$16.73 in 1990.

There is also inadequate and disparate support for public library service from municipal governments. Although the average per capita support for public library service from local government was \$20.22 per capita in 1990, the individual support levels ranged from less than \$2 per capita to over \$42 per capita.

In many instances local public libraries serve such a small population base that even with a high level of per capita support the library would still not be able to provide a basic level of public library service. Of the 377 public libraries, 177 or 47% are located in communities with a population of less than 2,000 people.

In October, 1988 the Task Force on Public Library Legislation and Funding appointed by State Superintendent Herbert J. Grover issued its final report entitled *Inform Wisconsin*. That task force agreed that every resident of Wisconsin should have access to a basic or minimum level of public library service, and recommended that the state assume two thirds of the cost of providing basic public library service.

The Division for Library Services working cooperatively with the System and Resource Library Administrators Association of Wisconsin (SRLAAW) refined the task force proposal, and in March, 1990 issued *Inform Wisconsin: A Public Library Services Improvement Program*. The *Inform Wisconsin* funding proposal called for \$10 per capita in state funding in 1992 and \$12 per capita in 1993, and required that local and county governments provide \$5 per capita in 1992 and \$6 per capita in 1993.

The Department of Public Instruction decided not to include *Inform Wisconsin: A Public Library Services Improvement Program* in its 1991-93 biennial budget request. A joint committee involving representatives from the Wisconsin Library Association, the System and Resource Library Administrators Association of Wisconsin, and the Division for Library Services has been established to review this proposal for direct state aid to public libraries for possible inclusion in the Department's 1993-95 biennial budget request.

In an effort to deal with the problem of inadequate county funding, the Division for Library Services is encouraging public library systems to promote and assist in county-wide library planning in member counties. Funding has been included within the state's LSCA budget for county library planning. The State Superintendent has also appointed a committee to work with the Division for Library Services to develop a county library planning handbook.

The Division for Library Services continues to promote the use of *Wisconsin Public Library Standards* which was published by the division in the spring of 1987. This publication incorporates concepts relating to planning, roles, output measures which are being endorsed by the Public Library Association of the American Library Association. An LSCA grant category has been established to help public libraries achieve these standards.

Statewide Public Library Access. In 1990 all Wisconsin residents had legal access to free public library service. The primary strategies which Wisconsin used for achieving this goal were the use of federal Library Services and Construction Act funds for public library service demonstrations and the

provision of state funded public library systems.

Since the passage of the first federal Library Services Act in 1956, Wisconsin has used these funds to demonstrate the value of access to free public library service and the advantages of participating in federated public library systems. The last such demonstration took place in Florence County and was completed in 1989. In November, 1989, the Florence County Board of Supervisors voted to provide county funding for public library service and to join the Nicolet Federated Library System in January, 1990.

A primary requirement for participation in public library systems by counties is that they provide public library service to all residents of the county not living in municipalities with public libraries. In order for public libraries to participate in public library systems they must provide library service to the residents of the system area on the same basis that they provide library service to their own residents.

Additionally, state law requires public libraries which are members of public library systems to honor the valid borrower's card of residents of adjacent public library systems with the exception of Milwaukee County. Many public library systems have also entered into reciprocal borrowing agreements in behalf of their public library members with non-adjacent public library systems. However, there still remains a large number of Wisconsin residents who do not have the option of using any Wisconsin public library to meet their library needs. Although public libraries, by virtue of their participation in public library systems, are required to provide extensive services to non-residents, they are to a large extent not adequately reimbursed for this service.

The State Superintendent's Task Force on Public Library Legislation and Funding identified inadequate reimbursement of public libraries for serving non-residents as a major funding problem in the state. *Inform Wisconsin: A Public Library Services Improvement Program* makes several provisions for reimbursing public libraries for serving non-residents. A separate funding amount is included for net-lending between municipalities which maintain a public library.

Present and Projected Needs for Public Library Service

- There is a need to provide every Wisconsin resident access to a basic level of public library service.
- There is a need to provide adequate funding for public library service through a combination of local, county, and state sources for basic public library service.
- There is a need to develop larger service populations for smaller public libraries so that they have adequate resources to provide basic library service.
- There is a need to provide residents access to the public libraries which are most convenient and most able meet their library and information needs regardless of political boundaries.
- There is a need to provide equitable reimbursement to public libraries for serving non-residents.
- There is a need to provide full funding for public library systems.

Goal 3 Improving School Library Media Services

To ensure that every student in public elementary and secondary schools in Wisconsin has a comprehensive program of library media services as defined by *School Library Media Programs; a Resource and Planning Guide*.

Ongoing Activities:

- Provision of consultation and technical assistance to libraries, library systems, school districts and CESAs in the following areas:
 - organization and administration of school library/media programs
 - development of computer education curriculum
 - intellectual freedom issues
 - use of instructional telecommunications
 - adoption or adaptation of National Diffusion Network validated programs that meet their school district development and program improvement needs
 - use of the common school fund for school library materials
 - school district compliance with standard h
- Administration/Coordination of the following programs:
 - review college and university programs leading to teacher/instructional library media licensure
 - Satellite Educational Resources Consortium (SERC) activities
 - integration of school library media programs with the DPI school improvement effort
- Sponsorship of the following continuing education programs/conferences:
 - inservices for school administrators on evaluating and promoting effective library media programs
 - biennial State Superintendent's conference for school district library media directors
 - presentations for CESAs and selected professional organizations to highlight resources of the Microcomputer Center/Library
 - regional workshops on instructional computing
- Contributions to the following publications:
 - Channel DLS
 - Education Forward

Objectives 1991-1996:

Objective 3.1. To develop and implement a statewide school library media data collection plan which includes methods for collecting and disseminating data on a regular basis (1991-92).

Objective 3.2. To implement recommendations selected from the distance education report done by the Council on Instructional Telecommunications (1991-93).

Objective 3.3. To implement selected recommendations of the State Superintendent's Task Force on School Library Media Issues (1991-93).

Objective 3.4. To develop and publish a resource and planning guide for instructional telecommunications in K-12 schools (1991-92).

Objective 3.5. To revise and publish a guide to assist school districts in dealing with intellectual freedom issues (September 1991).

Objective 3.6. To work with DPI teacher education consultants to develop requirements for district computer education coordinator certification (1991-92).

Objective 3.7. To implement, if funded, a National Science Foundation proposal for K-12 teacher use of WISCNET, a telecomputing source for research and educational data (1991-92).

Objective 3.8. To develop a model credit course/workshop for staff development in computer education curriculum integration (1991-92).

Objective 3.9. To plan the 1992 State Superintendent's Conference for School Library Media Directors for September 1992 (1991-92).

Objective 3.10. To assist the Wisconsin Association of School Librarians in revising *The Wisconsin Library Media Skills Guide* (1991-92).

Background on Improving School Library Media Services

Wisconsin school libraries have been serving the instructional needs of students and staff for over a century. Early emphasis was on the high school level. The period 1935-1965 saw a considerable growth in elementary school libraries. Since the 1950s, school libraries have been broadened to include all formats of materials. The preferred organizational form in Wisconsin schools today is the library media center, which brings together all types of learning resources under the direction of professional staff who serve as facilitators of learning processes for students and teachers.

Wis. Stats. section 121.02(1)(h) requires each of the state's 428 school districts to "provide adequate instructional materials, texts, and library services which reflect the cultural diversity and pluralistic nature of American Society." PI 8.01(2)(b) of the Wisconsin Administrative Code sets criteria by which compliance with the statute is determined, including: professional library media staff in secondary schools; a diverse collection of materials; district level coordination of library media services; and a long-range plan for development of library media services. While state-level leadership is important, leadership at the school district level is necessary for the realization of the goals which relate to school library media programs in this chapter.

The Common School Fund was created in Article X, Section 2, of the Wisconsin Constitution "to support the maintenance of common schools in each school district and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor". It provides funds for the purchase of library books and other instructional materials for school libraries, according to the rules prescribed by the state superintendent. This annual allocation can be spent by the school district for: Audiovisual Materials, Library Books, Newspapers, Periodicals, Microfilm, Reference Books, and Programmed Microcomputer Software. This allocation cannot be used to purchase textbooks or items which function as textbooks, nor can it be used for rental of any items. It may be spent only for the items listed above, and the items must be part of the collection of materials ordinarily housed in the library media center. The fund distributed \$14.5 million or \$12.97 per child in January 1991. It is necessary to ascertain that school districts have indeed spent the allocation for the appropriate purposes, so each year the expenditures are compared to the allocations. Offending school districts are notified of the mandate and pursued until the correct expenditures have been made.

Each year since 1980 school districts have spent less local money for school library materials. The average expenditure per pupil from the local tax levy has declined from \$6.47 in 1980-81 to \$1.22 in 1989-90. At the same time, the common school fund amount per pupil has risen from \$5.99 to \$17.90, increasing the total library expenditure in 1989-90 to \$20.13.

The principal of the Common School Fund itself has grown to over \$180 million. This money is mainly used for loans to schools, municipalities, counties and other local government units for a twenty-year loan period for the construction of school facilities. The total income from this fund is apportioned to the public schools, based on the school census of children between age 4 and 20 residing in the

school district.

The centrality of library media services to curriculum in the elementary and secondary schools has been recognized in Wisconsin. A new administrative rule, PI 4.09(12), requires that all candidates for a Wisconsin teaching license study about school library media programs and become adept at using a wide variety of resources and technology in their teaching. The staff of the Bureau for Instructional Media and Technology is responsible for monitoring compliance with this rule by the colleges and universities.

Present and Projected Needs for Improving School Library Media Services

- There is a need for greater integration of library and information skills in K-12 curriculum.
- There is a need for improved access for school administrators and teachers to current professional materials and reference services through school library media programs.
- There is a need for more professional staff, particularly in elementary schools.
- There is a need for direct access to professional school library media specialists for all school-age children, especially at the elementary level.
- There is a need to have more professional staff time for district level leadership for planning and leadership of library media programs.
- There is a need for regular collaboration with university faculty who prepare school library media specialists in order to maintain high quality preservice library media education programs.
- There is a need for inservice education for school administrators to help them guide library media program development and evaluate library media staff.
- There is a need for improved planning and curriculum involvement between library media specialists, K-12 curriculum committees, administrators and teachers to integrate computer literacy into the curriculum.
- There is a need for planning and expanded use of and information about appropriate telecommunications technology for instructional purposes. School districts are making increasing use of instruction television fixed service (ITFS), satellite dishes and cable networks and continue to need guidance in this area.
- There is a need to closely monitor expenditures of the interest from the Common School Fund.
- There is a need for regular reporting of data which reflect library media program status.
- There is a need to examine certification requirements for all library media and computer coordinator licenses.

Goal 4 Special Needs Population Groups

To improve library services for those in the Wisconsin population with special needs.

Definition of Special Needs Population Groups: Individuals with special needs are children, young adults and adults from among the following groups: the educationally and socio-economically disadvantaged in urban and rural areas; including those living below the census-defined poverty level; functionally illiterate and unemployed persons; ethnic minorities, including, but not limited to American Indians, Hispanics and Afro-Americans; the elderly; persons with physical disabilities, whether institutionalized or living in the community; "new Americans" and others with limited English-speaking ability; the homebound; residents of local and county facilities for persons with mental illness or developmental disabilities and juvenile and adult correctional facilities; and deinstitutionalized children--individuals on parole, and those with chronic mental illness and developmental disabilities.

Ongoing Activities

- Provision of consultation and technical assistance to public libraries and public library systems in planning, implementing, and evaluating library services for special needs population groups.
- Provision of consultation and technical assistance to the public library systems in revising, implementing and evaluating the special needs service requirement in their system plans.
- Assistance to public libraries and public library systems in building networks with community agencies and institutions in providing library services to special needs populations.
- Planning, monitoring and evaluation of LSCA programs for special needs populations.
- Sponsorship of the following continuing education program: an annual meeting for special needs consultants
- Contracting with the Milwaukee Public Library to operate the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Objectives 1991-1996:

Objective 4.1. To assist public libraries and public library systems in planning, implementing, and evaluating library services to special needs populations, including the development of information referral services/centers (1991-96). (*LSCA Funds 1991-92; 92-93*)

Objective 4.2. To assist public libraries and public library systems in building regional literacy councils in cooperation with other state agencies and literacy providers (1991-96). (*LSCA Funds 1991-92; 92-93*)

Objective 4.3. To develop a publication or series of publications on library service to special populations for small and medium-sized public libraries (1992-1995).

Objective 4.4. To work with the staff of the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped to implement the recommendations in a consultant report on the library's automated system (1991-93).

Objective 4.5. To implement the American Indian Initiative (1991-92). (*LSCA Funds 1991-92; 92-93*)

Background on Special Needs Population Groups

The provision of library services for special users has historically included the urban and rural disadvantaged, the institutionalized, ethnic minorities and individuals with physical and mental disabilities. For the purposes of the Library Services and Construction Act, "disadvantaged" persons means persons whose socioeconomic or educational deprivation or whose cultural isolation from the general community may preclude them from benefiting from public library services to the same extent as the general community benefits from these services." According to the March 30, 1984, Federal Register, the legislative history to the 1970 amendments indicates that "in making this amendment to the Act, Congress intended to equate the term "disadvantaged" with low economic status.

Public library systems in Wisconsin have a statutory requirement for "Continuous planning with the division and with participating public libraries and counties in the area in regard to providing service to users with special needs and (in) the coordination and implementation of a plan of service as evidenced by the written plan. . . ." Every public library system has a staff member designated as its special needs consultant. The division holds an annual meeting for the special needs consultants, at which the implementation of the special needs plans and the LSCA Special Needs category are the basic topics under consideration. Other important purposes of this annual meeting are information sharing and continuing education. The Division actively seeks feedback from this group about proposed state-level initiatives in special needs.

In August 1991, the special needs consultants heard two presentations at their sixth annual meeting. One focused on "Wisconsin First Step," a new statewide information and referral service for children with developmental disabilities, created by the Wisconsin Council on Developmental Disabilities. A representative of the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education provided information about the contribution of VISTA volunteers to the development of regional literacy coalitions in Wisconsin. The special needs consultants also received a packet of information about the recently passed federal Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and discussed the implications of the ADA for public libraries.

The system special needs consultants also received an update on the American Indian Library Initiative, which is being implemented by the Division for Library Services with federal monies. A Task Force of librarians appointed by Dr. Grover is compiling a bibliography of recommended print and non-print materials on American Indians for public libraries. The bibliography will be the core of the American Indian Materials Resource Manual for Public Libraries. The Manual will also include a section on selection and evaluation criteria for Indian materials, guidelines for librarians on exhibiting materials and conducting community workshops, a section on sample promotion and publicity materials, lists of agencies and organizations working with American Indians, and speakers on American Indian topics. The Reference and Loan Library is upgrading its collection of Indian materials, and a demonstration collection of materials for public libraries will be made available from Reference and Loan.

In federal fiscal year 1991-92, the fourth year in which the LSCA Special Needs category was divided according to eligibility into Special Needs-Systems and Special Needs-Public Libraries, Wisconsin received thirteen projects from systems and eighteen applications from individual libraries, with resource headquarters libraries submitting ten of the eighteen applications in the Special Needs-Public Libraries category. In the latter category, there were three applications from libraries in communities of fewer than 10,000 people, and all were awarded project monies.

The target area with the largest number of applications in the combined categories was adult literacy. The nine projects funded include considerable variety in the type of literacy effort undertaken. Among them are a family literacy project on an Indian reservation, a grant located at a canning plant which helps migrant workers improve their English language skills, and a project to improve literacy in basic mathematics in a Milwaukee suburb. Two resource headquarters libraries are utilizing LSCA funds to build adult literacy collections, and one system is initiating a systematic literacy effort. Another

system, a longtime proponent of library involvement in the volunteer literacy movement, is using federal monies to continue its coordination of literacy activities in an eight county area.

The Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped exists to serve the library needs of the visually and physically impaired residents of the state of Wisconsin. It currently provides services to approximately 8,000 active readers.

The Regional Library, located at the Milwaukee Public Library, loans eligible borrowers both materials and equipment provided primarily by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress. Service throughout Wisconsin is provided by mail. Service also is provided in person to all borrowers who come into the library. In addition, deposit collections are provided to institutions and libraries throughout Wisconsin. The Regional Library staff has expanded the concept of deposit collections in system resource and other libraries by setting up service centers.

During 1990, the Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped hired the RMG consulting firm to review the operation of the automated circulation system and make recommendations for improvements. The consultant recommended the replacement of the existing system with a commercially available turnkey system. The division prepared a budget request for state funds for a replacement system for the 1991-1993 biennium. RMG consultants completed a workflow study and a draft Request for Proposal for an automated circulation system should funding become available.

In 1991, the Regional Library discontinued maintenance of the majority of the Braille book collection and contracted with the Illinois State Library for Braille service.

A statutory advisory committee was appointed within the Department of Public Instruction called the Advisory Council on the Education of the Blind. This advisory council advises the department on issues related to the elementary and secondary education of blind students and on the services of the Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction provides funding to the Regional Library for personnel, supplies, materials and operating expenses and consultant services. Milwaukee Public Library provides the physical facility, maintenance and utilities. Legislation enabling the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is found in Chapter 43 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Present and Projected Needs for Special Needs Population Groups

As evidenced by the strong showing of adult literacy projects in the LSCA process for 1991-92, adult new readers continue to have high priority among special needs groups in Wisconsin. Among the ten top-scoring resolutions of the Wisconsin pre-White House Conference that the delegates took to Washington were three concerning literacy. The Division for Library Services is represented on the Wisconsin Literacy Advisory Council, a group comprised of representatives of the key agencies and organizations involved in adult literacy issues and convened by the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. For the second time in 1991, the Division will be a co-sponsor of the Oshkosh Literacy Conference, which has become a forum at which literacy providers in the state gather to exchange ideas and information.

In addition to straightforward literacy projects, there were an unusual number of applications in the special needs category which, while they had a strong literacy component, had a different primary purpose. There is a growing awareness among Wisconsin librarians about the library-related needs of new Americans and those members of the community that constitute the "New Majority." Among these needs may be the extension of library service to an underserved group, or it may be assisting

recent immigrants to adjust to their new environment. The Northern Waters Library Service, which is assisting the Lac Courte Oreilles tribe to establish a legally established public library on the reservation, is an example of a project which meets the first need. The Milwaukee Public Library's project for Southeast Asian teenagers, designed to assist their assimilation into American life and culture, while maintaining their own heritage, addresses the second need.

In a different vein, the Arabut Ludlow Library in Monroe is working with the Blackhawk Technical Institute to upgrade the basic skills of jail residents, as well and to establish a viable library at the jail. Within the past few years, LSCA projects to serve jail residents have focused increasingly on improving the literacy skills of jail residents though cooperation with the education staff at the jail. The Monroe project is the first time that an individual library in a rural area has undertaken such a task.

The passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act in July 1991 will undoubtedly have a strong effect on library service to people with disabilities. This legislation will not only accelerate the efforts of library boards to make their facilities accessible, but it will also raise the awareness of TABs ("temporarily abled-bodied people, or the non-disabled population) about the steps that must be taken to make library services equally accessible to individuals with disabilities. Partly because of the requirements of the ADA, people with disabilities who were formerly limited in their mobility and even homebound, will become participating members of society, and they will expect to use the public library as they do any other public facility.

Goal 5 State Institutions

To improve library services for those residing in state institutions.

Ongoing Activities

- Provision of consultation and technical assistance to the libraries in the Department of Corrections, Department of Health and Social Services, the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, The Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped, and at the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King.
- Planning, monitoring and evaluation of LSCA programs for state institution library services.
- Provision of specialized information services and interlibrary loan from Reference and Loan Library to state institution libraries.

Objectives 1991-1996:

Objective 5.1. To assist the library coordinator in the Department of Corrections in providing coordination of state institution library services (1991-96). (*LSCA Funds 1991-92; 92-93*)

Objective 5.2. To assist state institution libraries in developing and strengthening library services to residents and to encourage public libraries, systems and institution libraries to work together to improve institution library services (1991-96). (*LSCA Funds 1991-92; 92-93*)

Background and Present and Projected Needs for State Institution Library Services

The Division for Library Services has, since 1966, been able to contribute significantly to the improvement of library services in state institutions and residential schools for the handicapped, often through the use of LSCA funds. Coordination of LSCA projects and advisory services to institution libraries are the responsibilities of the Bureau for Library Development's consultant for specialized services. The Reference and Loan Library provides interlibrary loan service directly to state institution libraries. The residential facilities eligible for LSCA funds are operated by four major state departments: Department of Health and Social Services, Department of Corrections, Department of Public Instruction, and the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The long-range plan for state institution libraries in the Department of Health and Social Services, mandated in Section 20 of Chapter Law 347, appeared in March 1983. A revised version, "The Library System Plan", appeared in April 1985. It outlines an internal system of cooperation among the institution libraries which would be administered by a library coordinator located within Department of Health and Social Services. The institution library coordinator's position was wholly funded with LSCA monies until mid-1985, when the Department of Health and Social Services began contributing funding for the position. The 1987-89 state budget made the Department of Health and Social Services institution library coordinator position permanent. Since the establishment in January 1990 of the Department of Corrections, the library coordinator position has been located there, but continues to serve institution libraries in both departments.

In January 1987, the *DHSS Library News*, a bimonthly, multipurpose newsletter about library activities within the Department of Health and Social Services, was launched and is now being distributed around the state. When the Department of Corrections was established in January 1990, the newsletter changed its name to *DOC/DHSS Library News*. The institution library coordinator is a member of the system special needs consultants network, and works with the system consultants to

Integrate resource sharing with state institution libraries into the systems' services to special populations.

Two LSCA grant projects were implemented by the Department of Corrections and the Department of Health and Social Services in fiscal year 1990-91.

Combined LSCA and state funds made it possible for thirteen correctional and mental health institution libraries to install computers with CD-ROM drives in order to access WISCAT as well as utilize other library management software for word processing, telecommunication, and catalog card/label production. These improvements resulted in increased operational efficiency and better direct user service, especially in the area of interlibrary loan, where the volume of transactions has grown significantly, while the "turn-around" time has been cut in half. Three workshops related to the new technology were provided for the institution librarians, including the use of LePac/WISCAT, electronic bulletin boards, and retrospective conversion of bibliographic records. All the libraries for the institutionalized in the Department of Corrections and the Department of Health and Social Services now use WISCAT on CD-ROM.

The second grant project funded the building of core reference collections in three minimum security correctional centers, which rely heavily on their small libraries for educational resource support and basic information service. The reference materials were selected to fill specific collection needs and were all recommended by the Institution Library Services Coordinator.

Fiscal year 1991-92 will see the second phase of the automation effort in the institution libraries. Three libraries already have integrated circulation and online catalog systems in place, and four more will start up their automated circulation systems. The four libraries will have completed the conversion of their records into machine readable form and will build their local database from holdings extracted from WISCAT. The fully automated library at Racine Correctional Institution opened in May, 1991.

For the federal fiscal year 1991-92, the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped in Janesville is implementing a project to facilitate the development of reading skills in braille reading children. There are more than 100 braille reading children in Wisconsin, and an undetermined number of braille reading parents. Most of the braille books available to these children are academic texts produced according to classroom demand. One hundred and fifty recreational reading titles for children will be transcribed into braille through the utilization of optical scanner technology. The materials will be available through the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and the School for the Visually Handicapped.

The Wisconsin Veterans Home at King is a state institution with a residential population of approximately 700 individuals, mostly men. The average age is 77. The library at the Veterans Home will improve library services to those residents having physical disabilities by establishing an audiobook collection as part of the library's resources, and by increasing the current large print book collection. An audiobook collection is needed to supplement the materials received through the Talking Books program available through the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Goal 6 Automation

To improve library services and access to the materials and resources in Wisconsin libraries through automation.

Ongoing Activities:

- Maintenance of the WISCAT database of library materials and production of microfiche and CD-ROM products for distribution to libraries.
- Provision of workshops covering a variety of automation-related topics, including an annual meeting for public library system staff on automation.
- Provision of training in the use of and the inclusion of records in the WISCAT database.
- Provision of consultation to school, public and other types of libraries on library automation programs.
- Provision of consultation with selected vendors and libraries on using downloaded records from the WISCAT database and development of interfaces with selected vendors for adding records to WISCAT.
- Operation of the State Agency Library Processing Center to provide centralized high quality cataloging services to state agency libraries.

Objectives 1991-1996:

Objective 6.1. To review issues related to the WISCAT database, including such issues as the desirability and feasibility of WISCAT online, the relationship of WISCAT to local and national databases, and the potential impact of WISNET, and develop a five-year plan related to the future of the database (1991-93). (*LSCA Funds 1991-92; 92-93*)

Objective 6.2. To work toward state funding for the continued development and provision of the state-wide bibliographic database, WISCAT (1993-95). (*LSCA Funds 1991-92; 92-93*)

Objective 6.3. To work toward state funding for enabling school, public, academic and special libraries to receive equipment for use of WISCAT CD-ROM (1993-95). (*LSCA Funds 1991-92 and 92-93*).

Objective 6.4. To encourage libraries to convert their bibliographic records to machine-readable form. (1991-96). (*LSCA Funds 1991-92; 92-93*)

Objective 6.5. To develop a request for proposal for an automated interlibrary loan system to track request processing and maintain statistics (1991-92). (*LSCA Funds 1991-92*)

Objective 6.6. To develop requirements for an automated circulation system for the Reference and Loan Library which would take into account the acquisition, materials booking, and circulation functions and supply information on collection use (1991-93).

Objective 6.7. To complete development of and release for library use a retrospective conversion module for LePac (1991-92). (*LSCA Funds 1991-92*)

Objective 6.8. To distribute the State Superintendent's recommendations regarding database search services (1991-92).

Objective 6.9. To investigate the possibility of making the WISDOM continuing education calendar accessible through an electronic bulletin board system (1991-92).

Objective 6.10. To begin to report on a regular basis on library automation activities in *Channel DLS* (1991-92).

Objective 6.11. To develop a detailed plan for at least one model regional technology support center, to be CESA based and include cooperative arrangements with other agencies such as universities, VTAE, and/or public library systems (1991-92).

Background on Automation

Use of Computers and Technology. Many public, academic, school and special libraries have been and are involved in planning and implementing automation projects. Although the initial investments may be high, libraries have found that automation can be cost-effective and that it offers possibilities for greatly improved local services and efficient resource sharing.

In 1978, the Division for Library Services initiated a major automation planning effort to look at local and state level needs. In late 1980, a consultant's report, *The Effective Use of Automation in Wisconsin Libraries, 1981-1985*, was published. The state superintendent published the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction Policy Statement on Library Automation in the March 1982 issue of *Channel DLS*. Progress in implementing the DPI policy statement on automation has had an impact on statewide resource sharing and on local planning for automation. The major recommendation of the state superintendent's policy was the development of a database of library holdings, and this has been implemented. Nearly 900 libraries of all types have developed databases of their holdings through the use of OCLC, MITINET and the BiblioFile retrospective conversion programs. The statewide union catalog, WISCAT, includes 3.8 million unique bibliographic records and 19 million local holdings. The database is updated annually. Three editions of the CD-ROM catalog and 9 editions of the microfiche have been produced and distributed. The first CD-ROM was distributed in 1989. The microfiche was first produced in 1983. In 1991-92, nearly 500 libraries are using the CD-ROM version of the database and 250 are using the microfiche version. The division is planning to phase out the microfiche version will be producing the last full fiche in 1991 and the last supplement in 1992.

The division staff currently maintains and supports a number of software products needed to add records to the WISCAT database, including MITINET/marc, MITINET/retro, and the BiblioFile interface. A program to allow use of the CD-ROM database for retrospective conversion is under development. In addition, the staff support the Interlibrary Loan Bulletin Board System software.

The Department of Public Instruction established a committee in 1988-89 to review quality control issues and problems related to the database. The DPI policy statement on automation was revised in 1987 to reflect recommendations by the Council on Library and Network Development. One area of the Council on Library and Network Development report that needed additional clarification related to funding automation related programs. The Division for Library Services staff developed an issue paper focusing on a state level funding initiative. A draft of this paper was reviewed by the council and public hearings were held on its recommendations in 1988. The division requested state funding for the operation of the database and for purchasing CD-ROM drives for academic, special and school libraries. This request was not approved by the legislature for the 1989-91 biennium.

An area of library automation where there has been a considerable amount of activity is in the public library systems. The 17 public library systems in the state have a statutory responsibility to plan for automated systems with their member libraries. Several of the public library systems' resource libraries that have automated circulation systems are in the process of enhancing those systems. The enhancements include new software modules, such as online catalogs. As part of their enhancements,

some of the resource libraries are also expanding their automated systems to include other libraries in neighboring municipalities. During the past year the remaining three of the 16 resource libraries that are not automated have been actively involved in the automation process. Two of the resource libraries will be automated by early 1992 and the third should be automated by late 1992 or early 1993. The Division for Library Services staff have been and will continue to assist the resource libraries in planning for the internal and external expansion of their automated systems.

During the last year there has also been a considerable amount of automation activity in many of Wisconsin's smaller public libraries and school library media centers. With the growing power of microcomputers, many small libraries are finding it feasible to implement automated circulation systems and online catalogs using microcomputers. The automation needs of smaller public libraries and school library media centers have been a major focus of emphasis by the Division for Library Services during the past year.

Present and Projected Needs for Automation

- There is a need to explore methods of adding records to the statewide database while maintaining adequate quality control.
- There is a need to explore technical problems with using MARC records in local systems including microcomputer systems and to develop a means of solving problems which may exist.
- There is a need to study the telecommunications systems which are available to libraries throughout Wisconsin in order to improve the cost effectiveness and reliability of voice and data communications among libraries at the state, area and local levels.
- There is a need for greater school participation in retrospective conversion of catalog records to machine-readable form.
- There is a need to monitor library automation advancements and analyze their impact on planning for individual libraries and cooperation among libraries.
- There is a need to assist libraries in the purchase of the equipment to use the CD-ROM version of WISCAT.
- There is a need to utilize automation to improve the management of the interlibrary loan recordkeeping process.
- There is a need for school districts to plan and implement automation as a coordinated districtwide effort.
- There is need to educate librarians on the complexity of library automation and the need to keep informed on the rapidly changing technology.

Goal 7 Physical Facilities

To ensure that library service programs are housed in physical facilities that support the widest possible range of library activities and new technology.

Ongoing Activities

- Provision of consultation and technical assistance to libraries, school districts and library systems in planning for and building or remodeling libraries or school library media centers
- Administration of the LSCA Title II program for public library construction.

Objectives 1991-1996:

Objective 7.1. To work toward the provision of state aid for public library construction (1991-96).

Objective 7.2. To review the effectiveness of the revised LSCA Title II application calendar and bring recommendations as appropriate to the LSCA Advisory Committee (by September, 1991).

Background on Physical Facilities

Wisconsin continues to have a significant need for improvement in its public library facilities. A 1987 survey of space needs identified at least 219 prospective library building projects (99 new buildings, 78 additions, 1 new branch, and 41 interior remodeling projects). These projects involve an estimated 1,045,211 square feet of new construction and 631,958 square feet of remodeled space in existing buildings. The cost to implement these projects is at least \$95,500,000.

Funding of LSCA Title II in 1983 under the Emergency Jobs Bill and subsequent allocations since 1985 have served as a major impetus for building projects. Projects funded under LSCA Title II in prior fiscal years and completed in 1990-91 included new buildings in Phillips and Prescott, and additions in Racine, Brillion and Delavan. These projects expand the total floor area available at these libraries from 48,486 to 100,249 square feet.

Under the latest LSCA Title II appropriation (FY1991), general construction projects in Clintonville, Shell Lake and Johnson Creek have been funded, as well as handicapped accessibility retrofit projects in Weyauwega, Columbus and Lake Geneva. Title II funds in the amount of \$361,924 have been matched by \$1,572,748 in local funds for a total commitment of \$1,934,672 for public library construction (a match of 81% local, 19% federal). These projects will see an increase of 17,334 square feet at these locations, from the current 5,697 collected square feet available to 23,031 that will be available upon completion.

In addition to these federally funded projected, additions or new buildings have been completed at Stetsonville, Cambridge, Kenosha, Union Grove, Black Earth, Brookfield, and Whitewater.

Widespread interest in the condition of older school buildings has sparked enthusiasm in many Wisconsin communities for replacing or remodeling inadequate facilities. Twenty-six percent of Wisconsin's school library media centers occupy less than the size of a single classroom and another 30% occupy space the size of one to two classrooms. A full program cannot be offered in facilities of this size. But, even when newer facilities are planned an outdated concept of instructional methods often limits the thinking of planners, and the potential offered by a modern school library media center

is left out of the blueprints.

It is important that school administrators, architects, building consultants, board members, and all others who influence the design of school buildings know how school library media facilities should be designed to provide the best possible access to information and to promote learning through a broad range of media.

Present and Projected Needs for Physical Facilities

Wisconsin's present and projected needs for expanded and improved public library facilities can be measured in a number of ways. One way is to note the response to recent LSCA funding. Since new allocations under LSCA Title II have been received, 30 projects have been funded, but a total of 59 applications were received.

In the most recent cycle of Title II funding, almost 50 communities expressed an interest in pursuing LSCA funding (this number has remained fairly constant since the program was reinstituted).

The best measure, however, is to summarize the facilities survey that was included in the 1987 public library questionnaire. The survey asked libraries to estimate their space needs using the Department's new booklet *Public Library Space Needs: A Planning Outline*. To date, responses have been received and entered from 326 libraries covering a total of 398 facilities (main libraries and branches). Two hundred nineteen of these facilities (55.03%) have been identified as being in need of expansion or remodeling.

A summary of cost estimates for many of these projects was prepared. Initially this summary focused on projects involving a new building or an addition to an existing building. Because the per-square-foot costs for remodeling can vary so widely depending on the scope of the work to be completed (which couldn't be discerned from the survey), those projects were not included. One hundred thirty-nine libraries provided sufficient information to make a preliminary estimate of project costs:

	# of Usable Replies	Sq. Ft. New Construction	Sq. Ft. to Remodel	Estimated Project Costs
New Building	75	566,322	0	\$40,554,318
Addition	63	458,889	631,958	53,431,292
New Branch	1	20,000	0	1,432,200
Total	139	1,045,211	631,958	95,417,811

The Department of Public Instruction school building consultant holds regional meetings for school districts undertaking building projects. The school library media consultant has provided this person with material specific to library media center needs. When time permits the library media consultant also attends these workshops. This consultant also is assisting the Wisconsin Educational Media Association with the development of a facilities handbook and videotape.

LSCA Policies

Following is a list of selected LSCA policies and procedures. For a more detailed explanation, along with information on how to apply for LSCA funds, contact the Bureau for Library Development. A companion document, *LSCA Information and Guidelines for Wisconsin 1992-93*, is also available.

Policies and procedures for evaluation of the effectiveness of LSCA programs.

- Each project or program will have an evaluation design based on the objectives of the project or program, and other factors as appropriate.
- The objectives of each project or program will be evaluated by the contribution the project or proposal will make to the achievement of the Wisconsin Long-Range Program and by its contribution to the improvement of library service for the users of the state.

Policies and procedures for dissemination of information regarding LSCA projects and evaluation.

- Evaluations of projects and information on projects will be distributed to the LSCA Advisory Committee.
- Evaluations of projects and information on projects will be published in *Channel DLS* and other documents as appropriate.
- Evaluations of projects and information on projects will be distributed to interested persons upon request.

Policies and procedures for coordination of programs and projects of LSCA with programs operated by institutions of higher education and elementary and secondary schools.

- The state superintendent of public instruction serves on the UW Board of Regents and the State Board of Vocational-Technical Adult Education.
- The LSCA Advisory Committee has representatives of public, special, school, academic, and institutional libraries and library users.
- DLS is advised by a statutory Council on Library and Network Development which has members representative of the interests of all types of libraries.
- DLS includes librarians from the various types of libraries on statewide committees, task forces and planning groups.
- DLS staff are represented on the board of the Council of Wisconsin Libraries and the Cooperative Children's Book Center.